

The Times Dispatch

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SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1912.

A RIVAL TEMPERANCE VICTORY.

The Times-Dispatch thinks that no honest friend of temperance will deplore the action of the Senate. It must not be forgotten that the refusal to expose Virginia to the bitterness, animosity and heartburnings of a prohibition campaign does not mean an abridgment of the temperance cause.

THE SEVEN LITTLE GOVERNORS.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance was addressed to seven Governors. These he described as, "the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several States." These Governors were: Hadley, of Missouri; Glasscock, of West Virginia; Aldrich, of Nebraska; Bass, of New Hampshire; Carey, of Wyoming; Osborn, of Michigan; and Stubbs, of Kansas.

THE SHADOW OF TAX REFORM.

A Tax Commission bill passed the House yesterday. The Tax Commission bill was buried several days ago under an avalanche of demagoguery. It was remarkable that any bill got through, but the advocates of tax reform managed to get one more vote than that needed to carry the bill, and so it goes to the Senate for final action.

A KEEN SENSE OF PROPORTION.

An incident occurred in the State Senate Friday which illustrates the shrewd sense of proportion with which a legislator may view a measure of immense importance. The members of the committee, who were to report on the bill, were asked to report on the bill, and they reported that the bill was a good one, but that it was not a very important one.

PAITH CONQUERING THE WORLD.

No New Testament writer makes such frequent use of the metaphors of combat and victory as this gentle Apostle, who speaks of the Christian life as being a conflict, and in no writings does the word "overcometh" appear so constantly as it does in those of the very Apostle of Love.

so, how shall they do it? The party whose platform embodies each year a tribute to Jeffersonian principles seems about to be returned to power to answer the issue its founder defined. The widespread disapproval, regardless of party or creed, that has greeted the efforts of our latest advocate of direct government to win the third term which Jefferson would not take seems a proof that his beliefs are still very controlling facts in national life.

Consider, in the light of this, two sentences of Jefferson's upon his recall from France to become Secretary of State under Washington: "I had much rather retain the post of minister, but it is not for an individual to choose. You are to marshal us as may be best for the common good."

It is not unliking that Joseph Pulitzer should have a share in beginning this movement. His belief in the people was a governing principle. He thought, with Jefferson, that if the people were given the facts, in the long run they would decide for the best. His newspaper was a people's forum; he was a staunch representative of the Third Estate.

But the completion of the plan should be with the people. Better a thousand contributions from a thousand homes than a thousand dollars from one. The school children might well have their share, in recognition of Jefferson's work for free education for all. The fund should be popular in the old sense that it is of the populace. The Times-Dispatch desires to aid in all ways a plan that will help to spread light and faith, and set up an image to show posterity what one man can do, by holding fast to a vision of the common good, and making it real by work.

The inevitable conclusion is that he is awestruck by the overshadowing importance of constructive legislation to prevent the market from being glutted by disabled horses, to the great injury of soap-boiling plants and fertilizer factories and the irreparable damage of innocent purchasers for value and without notice of the defects of the aforesaid crippled equines. We did not before suspect that the citizens of Roanoke were so unappreciated as to require a statute to protect them from being cheated out of their eyesight in a horse trade.

As a candidate for Governor, Hadley polled 355,332 votes to Taft's 347,263. Glasscock polled 136,897 to Taft's 137,958. Aldrich polled 122,833 to Taft's 124,297. Bass polled 44,803 to Taft's 58,149. Carey polled 21,056 to Taft's 26,344. Osborn polled 202,862 to Taft's 285,550. Stubbs polled 152,131 to Taft's 197,216. In these seven States as a whole, Taft polled 136,199 more votes than the seven Governors. He ran behind only in Wyoming, where Carey's name was on the Democratic ticket, and in Missouri, a normally Democratic State. In all the five Republican States he received more votes than the Governors.

It is with good reason that the World asks: "Why should anybody assume that the seven little Governors who polled fewer votes than Taft are more representative of Republican sentiment than the President?" Another fact, too, should be taken into consideration. Governors do not always represent the sentiment of the people of their respective States with reference to national politics. In South Carolina, for example, the people are unquestionably favoring one candidate for the Democratic nomination while their erratic Governor favors one who has practically no popular following. The Governor of a State does not always mirror the political sentiment of the people he governs.

PICTURES IN POLITICS.

There are styles in politics. Once out of the West came a thing called the "Iowa idea." It was a new style in municipal government, or direct primaries or something. Now Iowa has incubated several new ideas. One of them is the use of the moving picture to show the voters why they should vote this way or that. A commissioner or who wanted to succeed himself as street executive had a lot of films made of the conditions before and after his regime. The people were convinced without even having to get out in the mud themselves. They could count the number of men at work on the improvements, and see how long it took an Italian to swing a pick through a six-inch arc, and drop it without disturbing the smile on his face. The show gave all the fun of a political talk without the talk itself. Sandwiched between Wild West love stories and photoplays, they made a hit.

A rival of this gentleman uses the phonograph to deliver three or four speeches a night. This is a raving on the gentleman, but seems not so popular as the pictures. People objected because they couldn't stop the machine by hissing or the use of handy projectiles. A turnip in a phonograph record only changes it into dialect, and isn't hit the fun of a turnip in collision with a statesman's head. And a phonograph never furnishes any extemporaneous amusement like a politician making a fool of himself. What's a stump-speech without somebody up a stump?

The candidate for United States Senator has a trained chorus for his campaigning, with a high-priced soloist. That's some advance over a chorus of trained pugilists to put down objections. The Senator should get a peace medal, whether he gets a toga to wear it on or not. It isn't said what the singers sing, but perhaps Champ Clark can teach them about his pitiful canine. Iowa is surely leading the procession; she has advanced ideas of the hand-wagon; and soon people will not read the platform, but look at the curtain.

VERSE FOR TO-DAY.

With leaden feet he stumbled toward his doom; The gamut and discordant scaffold loomed in his view; And grimly black against the morning sky, His mind was heavy, too, with thoughts of gloom. Concerning the dark darkness of the tomb, Until he chanced a cavalcade to spy That passed with clatter of drum and rattle of bay; For which the wild crows made respectful room. The hero who had slain ten thousand men Was being hatted with shouts and jeers; For all the bloody damage he had done; The other to his death was hurried then. Through deep disarray, which clouded all the air, Because, in passion, he had killed but one. M. HENRY LEWIS.

possibly be passed, by the Senate in time for the House of Delegates to take action upon it at this session. Nevertheless, the Senate has twice refused to take the bill up out of its order. When the matter was being discussed in the Senate Friday, Senator Hart, of Roanoke, is reported to have volunteered the opinion that the measure was not as important as the bill now pending to prohibit the selling of a disabled horse. If the Senator really believes what he says—and we are far from charging him with insincerity—he either has a slight opinion of the fee bill or a wildly exaggerated idea of the public importance of the disabled horse bill.

Surely, the Senator from the thriving city of Roanoke, who was thought worthy to be chairman of the steering committee of the Senate, cannot be ignorant of the gross evils inherent in the fee system and of the fundamental importance of ascertaining the compensation now paid out of the people's money to the fee-paid officials. He cannot have overlooked the indications that these officials who are being shamefully overpaid in fees, and who naturally wish that fact carefully kept from the people, who have the best right on earth to know it, are bitterly though quietly opposed to the West bill. It is impossible that Senator Hart should fail to note the divergence of the interests of those officials, perhaps powerful in politics, who wish to keep their compensation a dark secret, and the interests of the people generally, who demand that the light should be turned on. It cannot, therefore, be supposed that he underestimates the magnitude of this question of pressing public concern.

The inevitable conclusion is that he is awestruck by the overshadowing importance of constructive legislation to prevent the market from being glutted by disabled horses, to the great injury of soap-boiling plants and fertilizer factories and the irreparable damage of innocent purchasers for value and without notice of the defects of the aforesaid crippled equines. We did not before suspect that the citizens of Roanoke were so unappreciated as to require a statute to protect them from being cheated out of their eyesight in a horse trade. Having been repeatedly informed by the Roanoke Times and World that the inhabitants of that city are the most shrewdly capable business people on this or any other planet, we cannot bring ourselves to receive without a shock the suggestion that they need the protecting arm of the Legislature to shield them from unscrupulous David Harums, bent upon palming off upon them as perfect pieces of horseflesh mere combinations of hooves, stringhalt, glanders and spavin. If they are as green as that, they are beyond salvation through a statute for such cases made and provided. The wonder is that such a community should have had the good sense to elect as their representative a gentleman with so keen a sense of proportion of the relative values of public measures as Senator Hart.

PAULY GOVERNMENT.

The papers say that the prospects are brightening and there is yet time to get the kind of a "tax reform" bill by this Legislature, but that the "opposition" has not yet shown its hand. The opponents of tax reform are not going to show their hand, and don't dare to come out and fight in the open, as their main strength lies in the "custom" tradition, and special privilege in the money of the land values.

Here in a civilized country that produced Thomas Jefferson we see city councils netting occupation taxes on the land, and the land values are increasing. The value gets no more tax revenue. It seems to me that what we call government by the people has sunk to governing by the city council, and the land value speculators. "FIELDMONT." Charlottesville.

Saloons and Revenue.

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made him understand how the Master's victory might belong to his servants. Christ's life, measured by the human standard, had not much of fame or plenty. His life had been the life of a poor man, who, at the age of thirty-three, was about to be put to death and yet he said, "I have overcome the world." That threw a flood of light for John, and for all that had listened to Christ, on the whole conditions of human life, and on what victory and defeat, success and failure in this world mean.

Not so do men usually estimate what conquering the world is. Our notion of being victorious in life is when each man scrambles over all his fellows, and writes his name, as boys, upon a wall, higher than any one else's name. It is a popular fallacy that if a man can get the world into his grip, and squeeze it as one does a grape, and get the last drop of sweetness out of it for himself, he is a conqueror.

Alas, we may get all that seems best and most needful and pleasant to us, and in this poor sense have conquered the world, and yet we may be utterly beaten and enslaved by it. Many of us strive to gain riches, power and personal fame, and then find that instead of our being possessed of them and free, we have become their slaves, mastered by the desire to possess, no matter what the cost of acquiring.

If we let the world woo us to trust it and love it above the greater things beyond, it will so conquer us that we will be hindered from seeing, loving, holding communion with, and serving God, our Father!

On the other hand, we can lay our hands upon the other things of this world and conquer them by forcing them to help us, to get nearer to God, and to use them gladly and constantly in His service. The one victory over the world is to make the things thereof into a ladder to lift us to God.

When we let the world come between us and God, as an obscuring screen, then it has conquered us. When the world comes between us and God as a transparent medium, we have conquered it.

We must try to bear in mind not to be deceived by the false estimates of some around us, but to remember the most important thing in life is to know God, and to love and please Him. Every life is a disastrous failure that has not accomplished this, and every life can accomplish it through faith.

Faith in God and in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, brings us into contact with that one great victory over the world which for all time was won by Jesus Christ. The might of it and the reality passes into our natures in the measure in which we rely upon Him. He conquered once for all, and the very remembrance of His conquest by faith will make us strong, teaching our hands to war and our fingers to fight. All the stimulation of example, and all that is lofty and pure in a life, comes to us from the life of Christ.

Let us draw near Him in thought, love and trust, and bring Him into our lives by daily referring it all to Him, and coming at last to share in His victory according to His promise, "To him that overcometh will I give to sit down with Me on My throne, even as I also overcome, and am set down with My Father on His throne."

If English stereotypers had any Yankee ingenuity they would substitute mirrors for plate glass in their windows and so avoid trouble from rock-throwing suffragists. No matter what impossibilities women may perform buttoning things with hooks and eyes up the back, she couldn't hold a handful of rocks and fix the barrette in her back-hair at the same time. Be steeled, for reasons of their own, women have always thought the breaking of a mirror meant bad luck.

A man doesn't have to sleep twenty years to be a Rip Van Winkle in Richmond. Let him take a nap or twenty weeks, and he will wake dumfounded at the change and growth around him. He'll "see double" as to fine buildings and such things, and it will not be due to moonshine either. It's all real.

Spring did its best to arrive on time. Winter lingers in her lap, but with the wiles of Deborah, she plucked some of his hoary locks, and, by her own magic, strewed snow on hedges to look like bridal wreaths, and masked bare trees in momentary imitation of the white glory of plum and haw blooms.

Colonel Roosevelt will not learn what "rough riding" means. Uncle Simpson Pepper says work's nothing but a habit. Aunt Susannah retorts acidly that he must 'a been vaccinated against it when he was young.

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Voice of the People

Goode Homes's Good Work. To the Editor of the Times-Dispatch. Sir—Enclosed find an article taken from the State, the leading newspaper of South Carolina, published in Columbia, which article contains comments of the Good Roads Journal, of New York, on the good roads bulletin gotten up by Professor M. Goode Homes, of the University of South Carolina.

As Professor Homes is a Virginian and a University of Virginia man, being the student of Judge W. E. Homes, of Boydon, Va., and as The Times-Dispatch, I am sure, always feels an interest in and takes a commendable pride in the achievements of Virginians wherever they may locate, I am sending the article to you hoping you will publish it in your bulletin, and, as I wish to show what a Virginia boy is doing in and for his adopted State of South Carolina, and to show how his efforts and achievements are regarded by the newspapers of South Carolina and New York, as well by people scattered throughout distant States of the Union. H. E. COLEMAN.

The Good Roads Journal in New York has an editorial in its current number on the good roads bulletin recently issued by the University of South Carolina. About a year ago a series of articles on road building was printed in The State. These articles were reviewed by their author, Professor M. Goode Homes, of Columbia, S. C., and published as a bulletin. Requests for copies of this bulletin have come from all parts of America, even from distant States like Montana, Oregon and others. Experts have pronounced it one of the most practical and helpful treatises in the actual building of good roads that has yet been published. The editorial in the New York paper is as follows:

"The University of South Carolina has issued a manual designated as Bulletin No. 23, entitled 'Good Roads. How to Build and Maintain Them.' The booklet was prepared by M. Goode Homes, E. professor of civil engineering of the University and special engineer of the office of public roads.

"The manual defines the fundamental principles of road building, describes in simple and plain language the methods of constructing roads, and explains the importance of proper maintenance. The purpose of the university in publishing this manual is to disseminate the knowledge of the State the importance of highways for their own benefit.

"The manual is divided into four parts: Earth roads, drainage, construction, drainage and maintenance, and the grading upon which they should be built and methods for their maintenance. It contains a list of broken stone, gravel, sand, and other materials, and explains the methods of preparing stone for their construction, the work that must be done for their maintenance, and the difference in the value of the several sorts of macadam roads.

"The manual is given also as to the construction of culverts and bridges, and as to the use of the split log drain."

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Saloons and Revenue.

The Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—I see a great deal written about the Anti-Saloon League in your paper, and you use it as an extra reason for the Anti-Saloon League. Let all of the Christian men stand up for the right and pass the bill giving Virginia the right to vote on the whiskey question. Some argue we will lose so much revenue by doing away with the saloon, but the county treasury is a good deal richer than the saloon. We have a barroom in the county, and our treasurer has his tax ticket collected up very close every year, and when we had barrooms you would see some of the saloon keepers of public houses and saloons, and you would see the auction of goods for taxes. Do not see any now. County warrants were hard to get cashed after you got one; now you can deposit them in banks as checks. We do not have one-fourth of the drunkenness now we had then. I wish to see the saloon, and I wish to see the weak brother and give a soul, it is worth all the revenue. M. I. SNODDY.

The Miracle at Cana.

The Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—I cannot call to mind any sentence in the New Testament in which the use of wine is condemned. If Christ were to repeat the miracle performed by him at the marriage feast in Cana of Galilee in this or any other State under a prohibition law, he would be liable to arrest and imprisonment and put in jail. Probably many of our present-day, holier-than-thou Pharisees would favor it. Pilate would not be needed. From extremists, cranks and unbecoming zealots, let us pray for deliverance. DAN. MUR.

Central Plains.

The Editor of the Times-Dispatch: Sir—In your issue of Saturday, March 2, 1912, under the heading "Voice of the People," I find an anonymous comment upon a certain "reader" wherein Honorable John S. Harwood is credited with having made a motion to dismiss a resolution to investigate the Department of Education, which was recently introduced in the House of Delegates. I feel that your correspondent is mistaken in this. The resolution was introduced in the House of Delegates by Honorable John S. Harwood, and it was the motion of the author of the resolution, which was aforesaid resolution, to dismiss it, which was overruled by a vote in the House.

PAULY GOVERNMENT.

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SIR CHARLES ELIOT TO HEAD UNIVERSITY

Becomes Principal of Richly Endowed Institution at Hong Kong. Since the latter part of the sixteenth century, while Castle Freke, the family seat of the family, has been in the possession of the family, ever since the marriage of the son of the first Lord Carbery with Grace, only child of the first Lord Carbery, in this reign of George I. Sir Charles Eliot, who is now in the possession of the family, is now in the possession of the family, is now in the possession of the family.

LA MARQUISE DE PONTENROY. SIR CHARLES ELIOT, who has just been appointed to the office of principal of the new and richly endowed University of Hong Kong, which is specially devised for the purpose of educating the youth of the neighboring republic of China to obtain all the academic advantages of an English university training, with the addition of the study of the Chinese language, and to take up their residence in Great Britain, in order to obtain a number of years under the tutelage of the British Government, and to be likewise English members of the British Empire, and to be likewise English members of the British Empire, and to be likewise